

Reuter (Hemip. Gym. Eur., V, p. 7) and Saunders (British Heteroptera, p. 263). The writer strongly suspects, though regretfully, that the above represents an importation of *Bothynotus pilosus* Boheman on some of the shrubbery in Col. Huff's park.

SOME NEOTROPICAL MEGACHILID BEES.

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The specimens recorded below are in the U. S. National Museum.

Anthidium chubuti Cockerell.

Both sexes from Chubut, Patagonia (from W. F. H. Rosenberg). There is great variation in size, and the femora may show much or little black. The male, not previously known, differs by having the clypeus and space between clypeus and eyes, and mandibles except apex (which is bidentate) and extreme base pale yellow; vertex with either a complete band or a pair of spots; face with pure white hair; greater part of pleura with pure white hair, but posteriorly it is black; vertex, mesothorax and scutellum (except posteriorly) with fulvous hair; occiput and metathorax with black hair, front with sooty; marks on abdomen variable, the posterior three pairs may be reduced to spots. The large male has a small third tooth on the mandibles. *A. patagonicum* Schrottky, published about a month and a half later, is evidently the same species.

Anthidium rubripes Friese.

Male.—Mendoza, Argentina (*C. S. Reed*). The hair on head and thorax is white, not "yellowish brown," as Friese describes; but the insect otherwise agrees, and there is no other species from Mendoza like it. The species is closely allied to *A. chubuti*, but narrower and quite distinct. The male mandibles are bidentate at end, and have on inner side a large, black, triangular plate.

Hypanthidium taboganum, sp. n.

♂, (Type). Length 7–8 mm.; black and bright chrome yellow, only the tegulae, knees, scape behind (in front yellow) and base of flagellum red; head and thorax extremely densely punctured, with scanty hair, that on head and thorax above fox-red; yellow markings as follows: mandibles except apex, clypeus, July, 1917.

dog-ear marks, band like lateral face-marks (ending in point at level of middle ocellus), entire occipital band going half-way down cheeks, small spot on tubercles, lateral and anterior margins of mesothorax (except a wide interval on anterior middle), axillæ, broad hind margin of scutellum, anterior and middle tibiæ and basitarsi; in front, elongate basal and transverse apical mark on hind tibiæ, hind basitarsi in front and spot on second tarsal joint, oblique mark at extreme sides of second abdominal segment, and all of the other segments except extreme base and translucent reddish apical margin; mesopleura with large, distinctly separated punctures; wings dilute fuliginous, apicostal region darker; first three abdominal segments finely punctured, the others with large punctures; no lateral spines; seventh segment very broadly rounded, with a median pit. The anterior femora may be red above except at base.

♀.—Similar, but clypeus black, mandibles with only a small, yellow spot, no dog-ear marks, more red hair on scutellum, yellow of legs reduced and more or less reddened, hind tibiæ black except a small basal spot, all the basitarsi black, anterior femora with a yellowish-red band on apical half; yellow bands of abdomen narrower, the fourth notched behind. Ventral scopa shining white.

Hab.—Taboga Island, Panama, June 9 and 11, 1911, (*A. Busck*); also one Feb. 19, 1912, (*A. Busck*). Related to *H. aureo-cinctum* and *H. panamense*, but easily separated by the yellow and black legs and absence of discal stripes on mesothorax. From the descriptions, it seems also to be somewhat allied to the *Anthidium mexicanum* and *A. agnatum* of Cresson; these species have been supposed to belong to *Dianthidium*, but the types should be examined to see if they are possibly *Hypanthidium*.

Hypanthidium melanopterum, sp. n.

♀.—Length about 8 mm.; black and chrome yellow; yellow markings as follows: lateral face-marks (consisting of a large patch on each side of antennæ, sending a narrow stripe upward along orbits), entire occipital band going a little way down cheeks, narrow anterolateral margins of mesothorax, rather narrow band bordering scutellum and axillæ, slightly broken band on first abdominal segment, small mark on each side of second, entire bands on third

to sixth, on sixth covering segment except margin; tegulae bright ferruginous; wings fuliginous; legs black, the anterior femora (except basally) and tibiae red in front; a small, red tubercle below each eye; scape yellow in front, otherwise red with a dusky shade; base of flagellum (and under side more or less) red; ventral scopa glittering white. Mesothorax densely and strongly punctured.

Hab.—Mexico (Baker collection 2154). Easily known from *H. taboganum* by the band on first abdominal segment. It is allied to *H. ecuadorium* (Fries), but easily separated by the shape of lateral face-marks, less projecting and much more narrowly margined scutellum, very coarse punctures of thorax above (especially large on scutellum), entirely black tubercles, etc.

***Stelis veraecrucis*, sp. n.**

♀.—Length about 7 mm.; black, with yellow markings as follows: clypeus except a very large semicircular area above (the yellow area thus like two mountains with a valley between), narrow lateral face-marks extending a little above level of antennae, a small, elongate spot at inner upper side of each antennal socket, a very narrow, occipital band, scutellum and axillae except anterior border, (no other yellow on thorax), and entire bands on abdominal segments 3 to 6; legs very dark reddish-brown, without markings; tegulae black; wings fuliginous, the costal region darkest, second recurrent nervure going far beyond end of second submarginal cell; abdomen partly obscure reddish beneath at base; venter with short, white hair. Antennae black, with red spot at apex of scape, and third joint red beneath; head and thorax above with excessively large, crowded punctures, on mesothorax so large that a line from anterior to posterior end traverses only about a dozen; scutellum prominent; base of metathorax with a transverse band of large pits.

Hab.—Medellin, Vera Cruz, Mexico (*H. H. Hyde*; Baker coll. 1785). For the interpretation of this Baker number see Ann. Mag. Nat. Hist., Feb. 1905, p. 201. Nearest to *S. laticincta* Cress., but very distinct by the large punctures of thorax, first two abdominal segments all black, etc. The insect has a close superficial resemblance to the two species of *Hypanthidium* described above.